

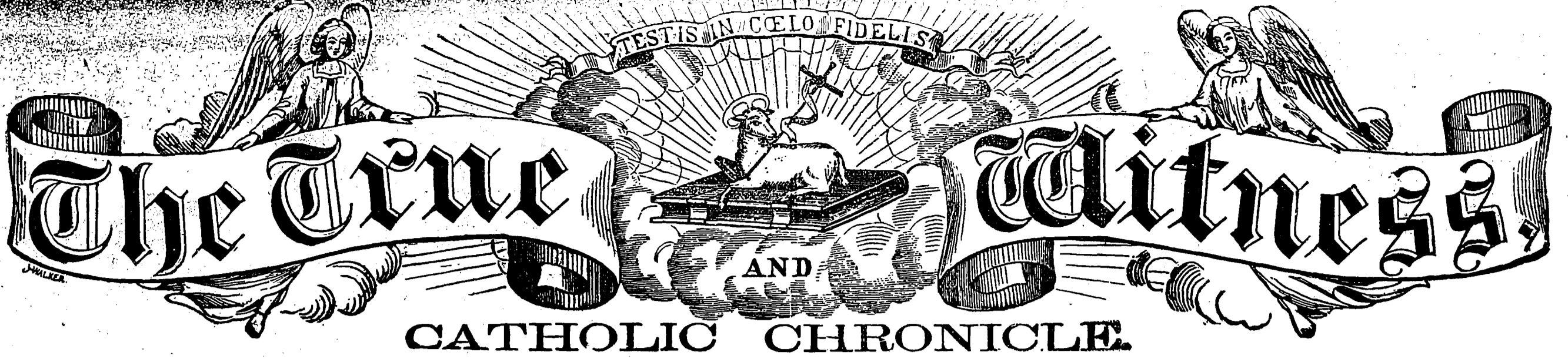
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MY FIRST CONFESSION.

BY L. C. M'G., AGED 14. I was just a little girl then Of seven tender years;

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Specially reported for and taken from THE MONTREAL DAILY POST.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Empress of Russia's hurried visit to Gmunden was literally arranged in twelve hours notice.

There is no doubt the tide flows in Scotland in the Gladstonian direction. Those who know the people express a strong conviction that all the Unionist seats will go at the next election.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—At the marriage of the Duke of Devonshire and Princess Leticia some very beautiful effects were secured by novel arrangements.

LONDON, September 13.—The difficulties to be surmounted before the Convention for the suppression of Sugar Bounties can be practically operative are still so serious that the convention can scarcely be an accomplished fact.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—All interest centers in the meeting of the Parnell Commission for the trial of what is universally considered the

tariffs between contracting and non-contracting powers, in which England would be infinitely the most vulnerable of all parties concerned.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Although Michael Davitt says he did not give out his statement for publication he admits its authenticity.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The rumors that Mr. Gochenon will replace Mr. Smith as leader of the Government party in the House of Commons, is becoming widespread.

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Mr. Wm. Redmond, member of Parliament for Fermoy, who was sentenced to three months imprisonment yesterday for violating the Crimes Act, declined to take an appeal and will fulfill his term without murmuring.

Monsieur Dillon, the head of the Catholic Church at Buenos Ayres, is in a dying condition in Dublin.

The viceroys of India has informed the Government that his reason for postponing the proposed mission to Cabul was that he was assured he did not desire that British officers should be present at the butcheries which were certain to follow.

The tidings of the murder of Stanley's chief lieutenant, Major Bartelot, created a great sensation here in London, as it is now generally credited, and led to a general expression of pessimistic views regarding the fate of Stanley himself, which have long been gathering.

greatest impeachment case of the century. Yet for the sittings of this commission a room holding only 125 persons has been selected.

Pastur's inoculations have not been followed with by any means invariably success. There have in year been three cases of death during treatment and two cases after completion of treatment.

The second case was that of Ferdinand Labonne, bitten by a cat and placed under treatment on May 30. He died in July. Two others died after completion of treatment.

Representatives of the press occupied the quirk of the space, two hundred reporters, representing prominent London and American newspapers, having obtained tickets of admission.

Before proceeding Judge Hannon asked Sir Charles Russell for whom he appeared. Sir Charles replied that he represented eighty-four Irish members of Parliament.

Sir Charles Russell demanded that he be allowed to inspect the letters and photographs bearing on the case, and that the commission issue an order for the discovery of the documents upon the authority of which some of the Times' charges were made.

At Vaudin, near Turin, the beautiful sanctuary of St. Anne has been accidentally burned down. While the fire was in progress a band of military men heard the cries of seven Sisters of Charity, who were in a room at the top of the church.

The Catholic young man is an ideal which varies to the conception of different minds. Many of us are inclined to think that he is characterized by goody-goodyness rather than by manliness.

A NEW PONTIFICAL DECORATION.

LEO XIII. IN FUTURE REMEMBRANCE.

That by God's great gift and goodness Our years have been so prolonged that We have been happily enabled to celebrate the fiftieth year of Our presence, is a cause of joy to Us, not for Our own sake, but for the sake of the Church and the Apostolic See.

Our first intention was to bestow a new Pontifical decoration, but we have decided to bestow a new Pontifical decoration, but we have decided to bestow a new Pontifical decoration.

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MY IRISH COLLEEN.

JAMES LAVALLIN.

There's a light in the eyes of my Irish colleen The azure blue skies no half as serene,

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THE TRUTH AT LAST.

PROOF THAT BALFOUR INTENDED TO KILL HIS PRISONERS.

We defy the Government, and Mr. Balfour first of all the Ministry, to ignore the letter which Mr. W. J. Lane, M.P., has addressed to the Press.

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DAVITT ON AGITATION.

WHY HE CONCLUDED THAT IRISH WERE NOT ADAPTED FOR IT BY SECRET CONSPIRACY.

It discloses the feud that existed between the Fenian Party and those in favor of constitutional agitation—how he was tracked to be murdered.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Mr. Davitt in his abstract of the statement he proposes to make before the commission, commencing with occurrences of 1865, says that he became acquainted with Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Donnell of his release from Portland Prison.

Mr. Davitt's official connection with the movement began with the organization of the League in October, 1879. Parnell during his absence in America, in the winter of 1879, forwarded to the League £200, to be distributed for the relief of distress.

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STILL MARCHING ON.

(Special Correspondence.)

DESERONTO, Sept. 17.—A branch of the C.M.B.A. was opened here September 10th, by Bro. P. J. Shannon, of Belleville, District Deputy for the counties of Hastings and Prince Edward, with a membership of 13.

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A TEMPTING OFFER.

The London Star writes as follows regarding His Eminence Cardinal Newman, who a short time ago celebrated his 87th birthday.

THE CATHOLIC PRIEST

AND THE PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER. (To the Editor of the Daily Witness.)

SIR.—Some time ago I received from the Rev. Mr. Miller, pastor of the Scotch church in Genoa, Italy, a copy of the fifteenth report of the Barbours Mission there.

HOUSEHOLD TALKS.

WHITE LIES.

A Glaring Defect in the Training of Children—The Lie Direct and Indirect—The Lie Preposterous—A False Standard of Truth and Untruth Prevalent—The Lie Domestic—The Lie Conventional.

A GLARING DEFECT IN THE TRAINING OF CHILDREN—INDIRECT LYING.

From the earliest dawn of reason in the mind, a carefully nurtured child is taught to regard the telling of an untruth as the very greatest offence against itself and others of which it is possible to be guilty.

Yet while parent and teacher are positive on this point, and also on exacting punishment for such infractions of the moral, a child of ordinary intelligence will soon learn to believe the best possible of their charge, unconsciously committing an error in judgment by discriminating between a lie told in thoughtlessness, and probably for the sake of effect or simply for "fun," and one told deliberately, and for the purpose of serving a selfish or malignant end.

A child may not be so ready to discern the fault in reasoning, but he will certainly notice the distinction, and not be slow to profit by it.

It is the same to him as if the parent or tutor had said to him: "You may not eat black currants, but you may take your fill of the white ones."

In other words, "You can wash the Ethiopian white." In still plainer language, "We shall be very severe, indeed, upon direct lying; but you shall find us inclined to be indulgent when a lie is told indirectly." Such a defect in training is simply ruinous, and yet how common is it?

Parents and teachers are as a consequence to the child while yet he is incapable of judging for himself, and their influence is therefore limitless.

THE LIE PREPOSTEROUS.

One episode of my early school-life has been with me through many years. A visitor, one entitled from his position to speak with authority, in addressing a class of little girls, and alluding to the common childish vice of telling untruths, said:—"Of course I am not speaking now of what is commonly known as 'white lies,' because they are not told from a desire to do harm to any one, and because no one believes them. For instance, if one little girl were to say to another, 'I have a doll as big as this house,' that could scarcely be counted against her as a willful falsehood, because it was not calculated to injure any one, and because there is no one simple enough to believe it."

A FALSE STANDARD OF TRUTH AND UNTRUTH PREVALENT.

Such an instance as the above shows that the conviction is widespread that falsehood and its hateful associate incredulity take early root in the infant mind.

Such it, alas, often enough the case to warrant the assumption, yet it is one over which we may well grow indignant.

Imagine the pure mind of a child accustomed to accept every thing on trust, believing in those set over it as in the fact of its own existence. Why, it is insulted, outraged by the very idea of falsehood.

And to think that it must be the innocence of childhood that must first be sacrificed; that the hands that are guiltless yet of wrong must be the ones to pass on the base coin of a spurious standard of truth, or their very companions shall have liberty to scoff at them.

I don't think I overstate the matter in saying that the worst wound and one the longest remembered by an honorable spirit is when it is first made ashamed of its misplaced faith in the goodness and truth of humanity.

THE LIE DOMESTIC.

That child is happy indeed in his home who learns the first lessons of dissimulation elsewhere.

There is nothing like a solid grounding in the principles of right living, right thinking and true speaking so calculated to choke out the thick crop of wrong-doings that have falsehood as their root.

But if home itself be but a hollow nest; if the father afford no protection, the mother give no affection, the brothers and sisters no help or kindness, then home itself is a lie, and its very name a profanation.

And, just here, a word to mothers. Good, loving mothers all, we feel, you love the little child who is put into your hands to guide and guard. You are very careful that nothing shall enter its body but what shall be wholesome and nourishing. You are anxious, not only over its physical health, but over the moral of its apparel, and the very laundress about its steadfast adherence to its truth? The white mind of your child must be preserved from the muddy taint of unworthy associations. Teach him to love truth, and he will love and bless you all his life, and no scoffing nor sneers of the world outside will ever shake his trust in you or what you have taught.

THE LIE CONVENTIONAL.

This species of lie is perennial, and its name is "leigon."

It is the outgrowth of an overstrained politeness, but what would the world of society do without it? As has been sealed up with a poisonous amalgam made of muric acid of zinc instead of ordinary solder and resin.

One day he remained at the window a moment too long, and his visitors had a full view of him as they came up to the house. His man, however, met them at the door with the assurance that "the master was not at home."

"But we saw him just now at the window," cried an astonished member of the party.

"Then it must have been his ghost," said the man, as he shut the door, and the old gentleman had again the satisfaction of watching them from the post which he deemed so secure from observation, depart as they had come.

MARINA.

SILVER AND GOLD.

Farewell, my little sweetheart, Now fare you well and free; I claim from you no promise, You claim no vows from me.

Upon our heads the reason Too plainly can be seen; I am the winter's bond slave, You are the summer's queen;

You have the rose for token, I have dry leaf and rime; I have the sobbing tear, You have the morning dew.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A SIMPLE TEST FOR DRINKING WATER.—A few cents' worth of saturated solution of permanganate of potash, which may be procured at any drug shop, will be enough to test drinking water.

VEAL CUTLETS.—After the cutlets are trimmed, salt and pepper them and broil them on each side over a brisk fire for five minutes; then place them without delay on a buttered dish by the fire.

SEA FOAM.—A dainty accessory with stewed fruit. Take eight eggs for a family of six, beat the yolks light, and add one large cup of milk and a little salt, beat thoroughly.

YORKSHIRE PUDDING.—Make a tin batter with a quart of milk and a pint of flour. Stir the milk gradually into the flour; add six eggs, breaking them in one by one, and a teaspoonful of salt.

POTATO SALAD WITH SOUR CREAM DRESSING.—The best potato salad is made with a French dressing, which contains olive oil as its chief ingredient.

HOW TO TEST CANNED GOODS.—If vegetables and fruits are put in glass it is easy to see whether they are working, but in the case of the canned goods of the shops, it is more difficult to distinguish the good from the bad.

THE USES OF GROCERY PAPER.—The coarse brown grocery paper is a great absorber of grease. Keep it in sheets, one above the other, with a board on top.

INSERT PESTS.—Borax placed in bedsteads will effectively exclude them. Where a wash is needed, nothing is more sure than household ammonia applied in its pure state.

A contemporary has an article headed: "Great Fear of a Chicago Girl." We hesitate in mentioning the obvious conclusion in this case of men who pur.

GODFREY, THE FENIAN.

BY MRS. HARTLEY.

CHAPTER XXIX.—Continued.

Chichele repeated the words. "Miss Marion?" questioned Kitty by way of reply, staring at him as if she did not think he knew what he was saying.

"Yes, Miss Marion—Miss Mauleverer. Is she at home?"

"Well then," she replied, "with a tone and manner which plainly conveyed 'What then?' what is she?"

He stared at her, dumfounded at this most unexpected attitude. Her wrinkled, crabbled face had assumed an expression of blank inquiry, mingled with wonderment and distrust.

"Frightful old witch!" thought he; then aloud and pleadingly, "could I see her for a moment?"

"Kitty," Miss Mauleverer's voice. "Yes, child," snapped the landlady, proceeding to move the door forward, "how do I—ah, go home!" but the word died on her lips at the sight of a coin which the visitor most opportunely displayed.

"Musha, then, your honor!" exclaimed Kitty, with a queer chuckle of her own; "wait a minute, please, till I see what herself is wanting." She darted into the sitting-room and shut the door. Chichele stamped with impatience, and took out his watch, staring at the dial without seeing it.

He was about to apply the whip lather to the door panel, when the sitting-room door opened, and Kitty Mauleverer appeared more. Holding one hand discreetly before her mouth, she approached him again.

"I am in a hurry," said she. "Can I see Miss Marion?" Kitty gave him a curious look. "Step in—go in here." A push indicated a door on the opposite side of the hall.

"The room in which Chichele found himself, save for a big old-fashioned chair, was a desolate, bare room. A bath-chair was laid away against the wall. A saddle that had evidently not been used for a long time was lying on the hearth-stone.

"I shall lose the train," he groaned. "I cannot go!" He flung himself into the window-seat again, feeling almost faint with anxiety and suspense.

"At that instant the door opened, but it was not the old woman; it was Godfrey who stood there before his astonished eyes, Godfrey with his hair all tossed, his cheeks burning crimson, and his eyes bugged and clouded like those of a lion in a fever.

"You evidently admit that the tenants are not the best judges of their own interests?"

"How could they be?" he exploded. "My dear friend, the people in the world are not the best judges of their own interests, no matter what rounds you went to. They know nothing on earth of anything—least of all of farming—and won't learn."

"You're wrong!" he cried. "There are schools provided by the Government for them, all to no purpose. Their mistake comes in. They disapprove of the State schools."

"Do the priests then provide schools in lieu of them?"

"No—except some primary schools, and these seminaries for the education of young priests and laymen. We can't interfere, and don't, in these matters. They will not be helped by us, and we don't help them."

"It is incomprehensible—utterly!"

"Well, I am not a Fenian. I was lately in Cumberland, and was crossing from I—forgot the place. A man—very shrewd, well-informed fellow—sitting beside me on the coach told me he did business in Ireland every year, had spent months here every year for twenty years, and he understood the country rather less than when he began. I told him I had been born and bred in Ireland, and he very rarely left it, and that I did not understand it at all, and never expected to."

"Courthouse offered no remark to this. He felt it was hopeless to pursue the subject further. He felt angry as well as despondent, half thinking that both were mystifying him, yet unwilling to doubt their bona fides. So after a minute or two he left the room to get ready some matters for the post."

Tighe and Lord Fredbury, as soon as the door had closed on the bewildered Courthouse, did not exchange a grin like the augurs of old, though there was to the full as much of an understanding between them. Tighe threw a glance of pity and deprecation after the retreating figure of the member of Parliament, and the noble lord, Lord Fredbury with a semi-apologetic air.

"They're hopeless! Nothing on earth will convince them that this isn't a border county of England, or one of the shires. Courthouse in London is one of the nicest, pleasantest fellows you could wish to meet, but to talk to into his head that he wanted to understand Ireland—God help him!—and ever since he came over here he has been a puzzle to me. An Irishman, and he can't get his own native tongue finished but the tenants most eloquently."

"Regular tourist, eh? poking their noses into everything! Hope he isn't going to write a book, and serve us all up in *saucy-piquant*."

"Oh, no, he, poor fellow! Last thing he'd ever think of."

There was a pause for a few minutes, then Tighe, who was evidently smarting, resumed: "Englishmen are very irritating out of their own country, most of them when they come here. I would declare nothing will reach them till we treat them like the Danes of old—put a few of their skins to the mast of the Irish mail-bag, by way of warning to the others."

"A note was put into his hands at that instant. 'That Lethbridge again!' he muttered, running his eyes over it. 'We ought to be on our way to Sessions. I fear I must go and see Lethbridge first. Will you go on? I'll follow as soon as I can. The dog-cart will come back for you, if you can have the gig. I'll run down to the barracks in a trice.'

The dog-cart was at the door, and in a minute Tighe was driving rapidly in the direction of the barracks. Just as he turned out of the gates he met Chichele riding hard. He half pulled up.

"You are off to-day, Blanche says," he cried. "My dear boy, so sorry to lose you! I really cannot get my head about it. If they were all like him one wouldn't want to nail their skins on the packet boxes. Nice, gentlemanly, poor chap!" At this moment the pony was turned round and made to draw up to the side of the dog cart. Chichele was holding out his hand to Tighe.

"Good-bye, old fellow! You can't fancy how sorry I am to go."

There was something in the tone of this that struck Tighe—he could not tell how. He took back the reins, then I got done the work and come back. I hope it's nothing bothering. You're looking vexed."

brogue, when speaking to any of his tenants or dependants. In his way, O'Malley appeared to be quite as much afraid of them as they were of him. Extraordinary country, extraordinary people, and abominable system!

It's rubbish to talk of improving these people until they make their minds to be improved. Lord Fredbury was the speaker. They resent everything and distrust everything that is done for them. My Berkshire tenants are never done crying out to me to improve their houses—improve their land. I lend them steam ploughs, often send them presents of stock, of manure. Here they seem so afraid equally of your friendship and your society."

"Do you ascribe this to the action of the priests?"

"I should be sorry to make that statement," replied Lord Fredbury after a pause.

Courthouse looked at O'Malley expectantly. Had Lord Fredbury replied that he did not ascribe the unaccountable attitude of the Irish to the advice of their clergy, Tighe would have corroborated him heartily and instantly. Seeing, however, that an individual opinion was expected from him, he became timid, as usual.

Tighe would face a battery of artillery, and never hesitate as to consequences, but he was a Celt to the backbone, and the habit of pleasing people was ingrained in him. His hesitation was plainly manifested.

"I must say I think they have an extraordinary hold on the people, but they discountenance Fenianism—oh, most certainly!"

"That's no answer at all," said Courthouse bluntly. He felt angry, remembering how Tighe had swaggered to him about having given good for the roof of the new chapel, and a site in the demesne. If he disapproved of the advice of their clergy, Tighe would have overread the rubric and jolly countenance of the goodwife of the beggars. He got up and walked over to the window. "I don't care how soon I go home," he murmured to himself; "and I never will set foot in this open Pandora's box of a country while I am alive. Never felt well since I came, either; some of the evils have got in my shoulder-blade. He twisted himself round, and said to himself, 'I will support the people, or they don't,' he added, turning round.

"I'm not sure that I support them in Fenianism," said Lord Fredbury, "but it's my opinion that they don't care to see the people improving."

"In that the priests might very well reply," Tighe said, "that spiritual not temporal matters are their care. They leave temporal affairs to us."

Courthouse said nothing. He was trying to recollect something said to him a few days before which contradicted this last statement of Tighe's. He could recall only the impression left by the words, not the words themselves, as he remained silent.

"Where do you draw the boundary line, Tighe? The question, if these people, Lord Fredbury asked. 'By Jove! that's a goodly question! Lay, this is very unpleasant!'

"I must tell you," said Lethbridge, "that it is matter of public belief here in the town that if you were out of the way, you know—Godfrey Mauleverer would take everything."

"What? that he would get Barrettstown? They all knew he was a bastard. Oh, come, Lethbridge, that's rubbish!"

"Yes, I know all about that. The fact remains as I tell you. They are ignorant enough for anything, and it is an additional element of danger for us."

"Whew!" whistled Tighe, getting up and smoking very hard, "whew!"

There was a considerable pause. "Of course we could let him up for this, or half of it," remarked the officer.

"Pho! stuff! not at all!" hastily answered Tighe. "If they want my scalp that won't keep it for me. Besides, you know, I don't want the poor young fool harmed. I must really see about the whole business—have neglected it too long altogether. Barrettstown was right enough. I must get them out of this place altogether."

"Mind your own business, my friend," answered the boy, "the boy's nothing of his friend's intention in his behalf. In fact, that part of the business is mere rumor that has come to me. They all know perfectly well that he has no claims to the estate, but they expect the rky to fall when the Fenians are triumphant, and to be able to do what they choose, and they will expect to put him in Barrettstown Castle, and think they will. You are a mere detail to be shelved by the way."

"Just so! And any zealous friend of his may pick me off at any minute—in his interest, if not in those of the cause. Pleasant look-out! Tell me, did your fellows carry off all his papers after they tracked him to the gawker's hut?"

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his neck in that collar. "Now, for this 'curly' infernal look in office."

"He was now rising up as the door of the barracks. An policeman sprang to the horse's head, saluting, as he did so. A great many people went into the barracks. Jim Cadogan came out of his mother's shop and bowed at O'Malley. It was about twelve, and he had just risen, but not yet made his toilette. He leaned against the door jamb and watched Tighe's dog-cart as it he could glean some information from it.

The sub-inspector, Lethbridge, who had sent up a special messenger to Barrettstown to ask Tighe to come down, as once, was sitting in his private room.

"Good morning!" he said, rising and holding out his hand.

Tighe shook the proffered hand rather coldly. He noticed a kind of swolleness about the constabulary officer's manner, and put on his critical snubbing air.

"Morning, Lethbridge! Well, what's up now? Is it breakfast ordered again, or have you another 'rising' coming off the very night Lady Blanche has people coming to dinner?"

"Something nearer home still," answered the officer, a little nettled. "Would you mind sitting down here? Yes, that's it now; and here you have—well, he lowered his voice so that Tighe could barely catch the words—the report of the man who was out with the boys last night. Read that for yourself."

O'Malley took the report with the air of a martyr performing his duty for duty's sake and with great condescension to unworthy trifles, and began to read it partly to himself, partly mumbling it audibly.

Lethbridge watched his face. He was thoroughly irritated by O'Malley's attitude, but bided his time. Presently he saw the black countenance of the sub-inspector.

"By Jove!" he said; "a raid on the house! My wife is too delicate to stand that—whew! No time to lose either."

"I expect a good half-dozen false alarms first. This is an Irishman's notion of a raid, and might lead to a proclamation of martial law."

Tighe did not reply. After a few minutes he said, "The daring of this? The barracks within signal almost—visitors in the house, too—three men—half a dozen servants men!—all of us armed! Lethbridge, I believe it is all a hoax!"

"Look here!" said the sub-inspector. "Have you any idea anybody wants you out of the way—shot, I mean? Eh? Has any one in this place any motive in especial for attacking you—trying to kill you—eh?"

"No, certainly not!"

"Ah, well! you have not read the list of names in that report. Have you observed in whose hands the Fenian prayer-book and memorandum papers were found last night?"

"Godfrey Mauleverer, by Jove! that's a young beginner! Lay, this is very unpleasant!"

"I must tell you," said Lethbridge, "that it is matter of public belief here in the town that if you were out of the way, you know—Godfrey Mauleverer would take everything."

"What? that he would get Barrettstown? They all knew he was a bastard. Oh, come, Lethbridge, that's rubbish!"

"Yes, I know all about that. The fact remains as I tell you. They are ignorant enough for anything, and it is an additional element of danger for us."

"Whew!" whistled Tighe, getting up and smoking very hard, "whew!"

There was a considerable pause. "Of course we could let him up for this, or half of it," remarked the officer.

"Pho! stuff! not at all!" hastily answered Tighe. "If they want my scalp that won't keep it for me. Besides, you know, I don't want the poor young fool harmed. I must really see about the whole business—have neglected it too long altogether. Barrettstown was right enough. I must get them out of this place altogether."

"Mind your own business, my friend," answered the boy, "the boy's nothing of his friend's intention in his behalf. In fact, that part of the business is mere rumor that has come to me. They all know perfectly well that he has no claims to the estate, but they expect the rky to fall when the Fenians are triumphant, and to be able to do what they choose, and they will expect to put him in Barrettstown Castle, and think they will. You are a mere detail to be shelved by the way."

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refused to let Lethbridge speak with the true spirit of Irish hospitality. "Naturally, Miss O'Malley and Father Conroy treated the offer as a deliberate insult—just as in their place I should have done," remarked Captain Marchmont.

Lethbridge stared. "Why, you don't mean that O'Malley ought to have done anything else?"

"Far be it from me to dictate to O'Malley, but you are two upholders of the English Government in this country. A contentment as a mere Englishman would be an admission. Besides, you have means—he should be to the table where the spy's reports lay—of informing yourselves of what is going on that I do not possess—and would be devilish sorry to use," he added.

"Quite so!" answered the sub-inspector. "I have always found it so with your country people. They don't understand the people here at all; no matter how long—you'll excuse me saying so—an Englishman may live in this country, he never can learn how to deal with these people. The Irish are very curious—they're not a bit like any other people in the world."

"You are a Galway man?" questioned Captain Marchmont in a restrained, curious tone.

"No; Roscommon. My father was a clergyman in Roscommon."

"Humph! What do you mean to do about your father's property?"

"Oh, I can look him up any minute!"

"Yes, of course! And I am a common jail!" O'Malley seems not to like the idea; it would be the best thing to do. Keep him safe, you know, out of mischief."

"What? throw him into the company of criminals? That young boy? Oh, stuff! Lethbridge, think what you are about. Give him a friendly warning. He has some terrible grudge against society as it is. Don't, in mercy, add more to his burden! To imprison him would be to cast a ruinous stigma upon him for his whole life."

"His whole life, not

danger of falling, to the music of the Jew's harp and...
Well, said Courtoise, 'we should be better pleased, you know, if you were going over with us...'

freshly baked by Kitty in her pot-oven, smoked on its platter...
'You can eat if you choose, Father Conroy, I will offer you a cup of coffee...'

ENDURANCE.
How much the heart may bear, and yet not break?
How much the flesh may suffer and not die?
Of soul or body brings on a more night...'

POPULAR SCIENCE.
The Popular Science News says there is no sweat as gas known.
It has been stated that since the sunflower has been cultivated on certain swamps of the Florida marshes...

HEALTH.
Scarlet fever is a specific poison which emanates from the person of the patient, and can be caused by no other means...'

PROMPT RELIEFS.
was very sick with bowel complaint last summer. I tried other medicines but all was no use until I tried Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry...'

AFFAIR OF HONOR.
Two hair dressers having quarreled in a public house, resorted to fighting it out...'

A REAL LIVE BARONET.
Personal followers of Sir John Macdonald are angry because Sir Charles Tupper has obtained a title which will descend to his heir...'

MOBILE PRIZES HOW-WHERE-WHEN.
Mr. Frank McKeon, a clever gentleman, of McKean & McKean, who operates a restaurant, said that it was a fact that he and Mrs. Boyle had one-twentieth of ticket No. 53,469...

CONSUMPTIVE TENDENCIES
are often inherited, but the disease itself may gain a foothold through impure blood, bad diet, unventilated rooms, etc...'

THE GERMAN HOUSEWIFE.
In the richest German household the mistress superintends the kitchen and lends a hand to the cook...'

LESSONS OF THE LONE CHURCH YARD.
In the lone church yard, what lessons of wisdom may be learned! Tombstones speak with greater eloquence than ever came from human lips...'

DISINFECTING WITH COFFEE.
Coffee is a healthy and harmless disinfectant. Experiments have been made in Paris to prove this...'

AN UNDOUBTED PROOF
of the beneficial qualities of Burdock Blood Bitters is found in the thousands of authentic testimonials published by the proprietors...'

TOOTHACHE RECIPES.
SQUASH FRITTERS.—One pint of cooked squash, one pint of milk, two eggs and a little salt, and sufficient flour to make them turn easily on the griddle...'

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A Private Treatise and Adviser in five languages; 24 illustrations. To young men only, and those contemplating marriage should not fail to send for it...'

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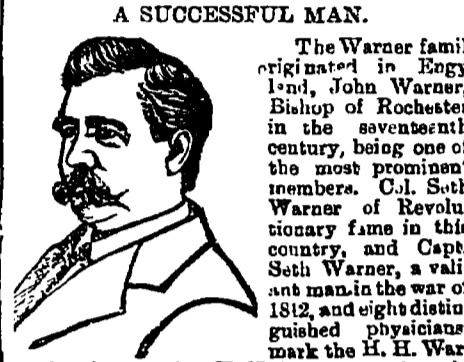
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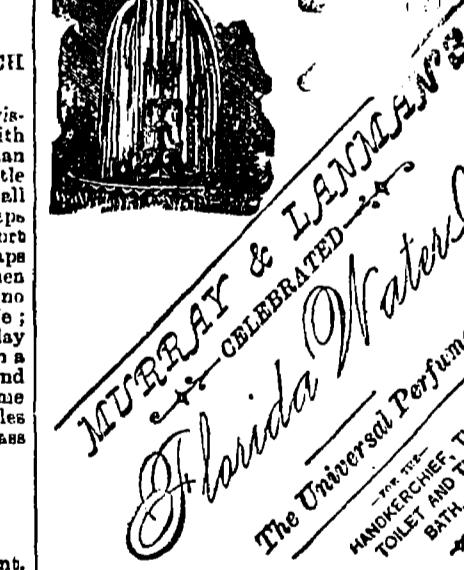
A SUCCESSFUL MAN.



Perry-Davis Pain-Exceller



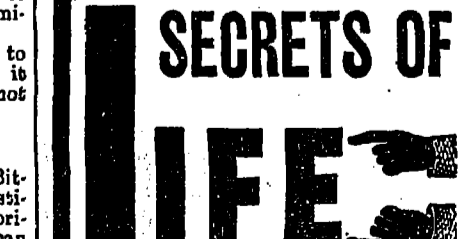
Murray & Lancaster's Perfumery



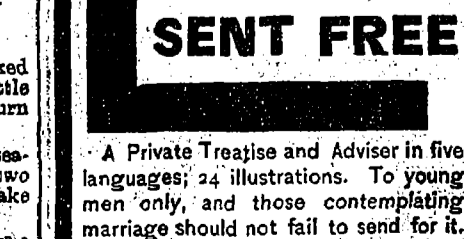
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THE TRUE WITNESS

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY The Post Printing & Publishing Co., AT THEIR OFFICES: 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., 761 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.

TO ADVERTISERS. Limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in 'THE TRUE WITNESS' at 15c per line (agate), first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. Subscribers in the country should always give the name of their Post Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office.

The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

WEDNESDAY... SEPTEMBER 19, 1888.

AT PRESENT there are four vacancies in the Ontario Legislature—East Elgin, East Northumberland, Frontenac and North Lanark. Elections to fill these seats all take place on the one day, October 11th.

MR. MERCER is the only Premier of this Province who has ever showed a disposition to give the Irish minority fair play in the distribution of patronage. For this reason, among others, he deserves the confidence and support of the Irish electors.

THE K. 12307 says, "no effort will be spared to befool and conceal the real questions" in Montreal East, and forthwith it proves its delation by botching and concealing all it can. This is the only bit of truth the organ has ventured to utter for a long time, and we hasten to give it credit for it.

THE idea of English statesmen drafting a constitution for Canada, giving her representation in the British parliament, as proposed by Mr. Morton Freeman, is one which will not take in Canada. The union of Ireland and England is too glaring an example of national destruction to be copied by half a continent two thousand miles from London.

TORY SHEETS are crowing over Mr. Dawson's election by acclamation in East Assiniboia. It strikes us that there is little to crow over. The protection of the ballot was refused by the Government to the Northwest with the evident purpose of bulldozing the electors, who are nearly all at the mercy of the department of which Dawson is the head.

MR. DAVITT's speech, about which so much has been said, was truly an echo from the Irish heart. No man alive has so close a touch to his people as Michael Davitt, and he feels with them that English sentiment, which took fire at the recital by Mr. Gladstone of Neapolitan and Bulgarian outrages, and long and fiercely glowed with the white heat of indignation, kindles slowly at the more ghastly horrors of Balfourian tyranny in Ireland.

ABOLITION of the Legislative Council is a true Reform measure which we hope will be carried out in this Province. Experience has proved the Upper Chamber is not only expensive, but dangerous, when it is not useless. Ontario gets along admirably with one chamber, why not Quebec? As for dual representation, it is a palpable fraud when the representatives are appointed by the same party to hold seats in both the Legislative Council of the Province and the Senate of the Dominion.

ALL over the world, wherever his wonderful stories of the stars have been read, the news of the death of Prof. R. A. Proctor will be received with genuine sorrow. In his day he did a great deal to popularize the mysteries of science and in his special field of astronomy he had no rival as a writer. There is a charm, an elevation, a beauty, in his writings, which will give them vitality for many generations. He wrote to educate, to elevate the common people, and his renditions of scientific truth are so embedded in the language and thought of the age, that they may be said to be immortal.

BALFOUR has laid his murderous clutches on another Irish member of parliament. William Redmond has been sentenced to three months imprisonment for an alleged offence under the Crimes Act. Mr. Redmond is one of the most popular members of the National party and a young man of rare endowments. Both he and his brother, who is also held for trial, are well known in America, where the news of their suffering will cause both regret and indignation.

PROFESSOR FOSTER, the ten dollar a night advocate of Prohibition, has become a sad backslider since he became the Hon. W. E.

Foster in the Macdonaldite caboose. He was billed to speak at Beaverton, North Ontario, a Scott Act county, the other day, and, in order to give the affair a true Tory character, the managers of the demonstration laid in a big stock of whiskey and other liquors. The temperance people got wind of the grog and the officers of the law pounced down and seized several hundred dollars worth of liquid enthusiasm. The plonko was a very dry affair in consequence and far from being an enthusiasm as the managers had calculated.

HON. EDWARD BLAKE has given another proof of his public spirit. With that consideration for the interests of his Province which has always characterized him, he has handed over to the Minister of Education \$2,500 to be applied to scholarships in the Political Science Department of the Provincial University. The money was earned by Mr. Blake in pleading the case of the Province against the Dominion Government and the St. Catherine Milling Company. Mr. Blake's unselfish act will no doubt be highly appreciated by the friends of progress who have for some time been earnestly working to make the much needed new branch of higher education a success.

An article from our city contemporary, the Herald, which we reproduce, contains a fair exposition of both sides of the disallowance question in relation to the Magistrates' Court. Among anecdotes of the Bar it is related that a certain Prime Minister, having appointed a political follower to the Bench, told him to give his judgments as he thought right, but never to give his reasons or he would be lost. Sir Sparrow Thompson forgot the wisdom of this admonition when he gave his reasons for the veto of the Magistrates' Court Act. As a consequence he has put himself in a hole, from which he will find it hard to extricate himself.

DRUNKENNESS having increased alarmingly in France of late years, the Government appointed an official commission, with Léon Say as president, to investigate the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, with a view to suggesting any changes in existing laws that may seem advisable. Alarm is felt because of the mental and physical degeneration resulting from excessive use of stimulants. The commission find that resort has been made to impure substances for the manufacture of alcohol, owing to the disease which affects the vines, and recommend that all alcohol containing more than two-thousandths of impurities, be rejected. High license is also advocated as a means of reducing the number of saloons. This whole action indicates a grave sense of danger and a desire for reform.

A New scheme for organizing the Radical party in England has been suggested by Mr. Labouchere in Truth. The idea is to enroll all Radicals in a sort of army with regiments of voters and officers from colonels down. The qualifications, or tests for admission, into the army are also set forth. "These might be," he remarks, "the disendowment and disestablishment of the Established Church; the abolition of all hereditary rights to legislate; a strict policy of non-intervention abroad; economy in all departments of government; one man, one vote; and the payment of members." And he adds that when these reforms are carried, the army might tackle others.

AT LAST the Government appears to have succeeded in reconciling the differences among the faithful of Cardwell and induced them to adopt Mr. R. S. White as their candidate. The constituency is almost a close borough and has always been used by Sir John Macdonald as a refuge for candidates who could not be elected anywhere else. Of Mr. White, personally, nothing can be said one way or another. He has never come before the public and has yet to win his spurs. Nevertheless, his nomination is an admission by the Tories of Cardwell that there are none among them fit for a seat in Parliament. This may be quite true, and, if it is, the Liberals should make an effort to prove that the imputation does not also apply to them. An Ontario constituency which has to seek a candidate in Montreal must be a place where popular self-respect is stagnant if it has not ceased to exist. The Liberals should take immediate steps to contest the election with Mr. White.

It would seem by the utterances of the Conservative press that there is a strong movement on foot to induce the Federal Government to veto the debt conversion Act passed last session of the Provincial Legislature. The organ of the Dominion Government at London, the Canadian Gazette, is quoted as an authority against the local Government. As well might the Montreal Gazette be thus quoted. Both get their inspiration from the same source. It is evident, however, that Mr. Mercer has to fight an active, unscrupulous enemy, but we are quite convinced that the people of Quebec, when they understand that he is striving to lessen their burdens, while the Conservatives would keep them enlaved to foreign bondholders, will rally to his support and in defence of the right of the province to manage its own affairs in its own way.

As the Presidential contest warms, the increase of Republican strength becomes more marked. More than ever it is also seen that the result hinges on the Irish vote. The President's Retaliation message was, in reality, a bid for that vote, but it now appears to be pretty well discounted as a party move unworthy of the chief magistrate of a great nation. An English generalist credited with having said: "Find out what

your enemy would like you to do, and do the exact contrary." This is a sound sentiment, and should not be lost on Irish Americans. If they will observe the situation they will see that every Tory and enemy of Ireland and America is deeply, clamorously anxious for the re-election of Mr. Cleveland and the perpetration of Democratic power. The London Times, Joseph Chamberlain, Arthur Balfour, the Montreal Gazette, in fact every Tory on both sides of the water are Cleveland men. That ought to be enough. The Irish voters see what their enemies want them to do; therefore, let them take the advice of the English general and do the exact contrary.

THE Quebec Telegraph draws a comparison between the harbor of that city and the harbor of Montreal. "In Quebec," says our lively contemporary, "the warships anchor off the harbor in clear, deep water, but in Montreal the 'Pylades' was placed in a berth at the wharf opposite the Bonsecours market. This beautiful little vessel is almost hurled beneath the huge pile of carts, lumber and vegetable crates, before the stands of hucksters and apple women. Montreal harbor cannot show to advantage and it would almost be as well for our sister city people to come down to Quebec in future to see a warship riding with ease and grace in the stream." Perhaps, it would be as well that we should have to go to Quebec when we want to see a warship. For, taking one thing with another, we confess to a vulgar prejudice in favor of the huge pile of carts, lumber and vegetable crates, with hucksters and apple women thrown in, rather than an empty harbor of clear, deep water with a warship in all its beauty showing to advantage. A warship is very fine and grand, we admit, but the market boat, dirty, noisy, unpretentious though it be, is infinitely more pleasing to us. But the Telegraph is right. Quebec is military and naval in its nature, history and surroundings. A man-of-war there is quite in its element. Montreal, on the contrary, is mercantile. Here a warship is out of place, and nowhere more so than at Bonsecours market.

THE GREAT QUESTION.

There can be no blinking the issue in Montreal East. The great question at issue, apart from the generally bad and unfortunate policy of the Dominion Government, is the preservation of Provincial rights.

By the application of the veto to an act of the local Legislature, perfectly within its constitutional capacity, the Federal Cabinet has brought the central authority of the Confederation into direct conflict with the people of this Province, and actually asks them to send a man to Parliament from Montreal East to vote away those rights by which alone they can hope to preserve their standing as free citizens. The cool audacity of the demand indicates how little the Tories value the intelligence, independence and patriotism of the people.

Mr. Mercer and his party cannot and will not recede from their position, because it is perfectly constitutional, and involves a principle by which not only the Local Government, but the Province itself must stand or fall.

The question the electors of Montreal East are called upon to decide is therefore simply this:—Shall the Tory combination at Ottawa override the constitution and grant or withhold as they please, the right inherent in the people of Quebec to legislate for themselves? But let us examine what the legislation is which the Federal authority seeks to set aside.

On the advice of the Minister of Justice, who, by the way, is a lawyer from Nova Scotia who knows very little, if anything, about Quebec law, the Ottawa Cabinet has disallowed the Act to amend the law relating to District Magistrates. It is not necessary to repeat here the facts cited by Mr. Mercer showing this piece of legislation was not ultra vires. What we desire to point out is that should the electors of Montreal East vote for the return of a supporter of the Federal Government, they will virtually declare their willingness to surrender and abandon to the Federal ministry that control over the provincial courts guaranteed to them by the Act of Confederation.

Mark, then, what follows. Other persons, having influence at Ottawa as great, if not greater, than those who insisted on the veto in this case, will demand, in fact, they have already demanded, the disallowance of the Debt Conversion Act. In this act Mr. Mercer seeks to relieve the taxpayers of the Province of a heavy charge created by his predecessors. By the proposed conversion and consolidation of the debt, a very large sum of money, which is now drained annually from the earnings of the people to pay interest to foreign bondholders, will be diverted, among other much needed improvements, to the cause of education, the opening of roads, the building of bridges, and generally to the development of Provincial resources. The Dominion Ministry are only staying their hands to see how the people will act under the Magistrates' Court act vote, before venturing on the more delicate ground of interfering with the management of Provincial finances.

Should they find sufficient encouragement in the pending contest to take this step, they will hasten to strike another and more fatal blow at Provincial autonomy.

In no particular of government are the people more jealous of interference by the Crown or the power acting in its name, than in the management of the public revenues, and, if it be once admitted that the Federal authority can thus interfere, every vestige of the right of the people of Quebec to direct the disposal of their taxes will disappear. Men, chosen as Messrs. Thompson, Dawdney, Bowell and Haggart were, chosen, will exercise the functions heretofore belonging to the

Provincial government and say how and in what way the local revenues shall be applied.

Are the electors of Montreal East, are the people of Quebec province, prepared to make this surrender of their liberty and independence?

If they are, Federal ministers will feel justified, and we are sure they will not hesitate to complete the conquest of Quebec by vetoing the Jesuits Estates Settlement Act. The Francophobe and Orange Tory press of Ontario has demanded this exercise of Federal authority, and threats have been indulged in at certain quarters of what may happen, should Sir John Macdonald fail to meet the wishes of his western supporters in this connection.

It will thus be seen that a very grave crisis has been created by the unconstitutional exercise of the veto. The most cherished rights and privileges enjoyed by the people of this province have been invaded with dangerous insidiousness, and unless they meet the enemy with a united and determined front now, they will find it impossible hereafter to recover the rights they will have lost through their own apathy and blindness.

MONTREAL EAST ELECTION.

Last Friday's meeting to select a candidate for the House of Commons in the eastern division was a large and thoroughly representative gathering. Great enthusiasm and the utmost harmony prevailed. The political situation is one which demands the most active and determined efforts for the preservation of our constitutional rights, and we see a good augury of success in the numbers present, and the spirit manifested at last night's meeting. Mr. Laurier, who recently scored a signal victory in Halton, one of the most thoroughly English constituencies of Ontario, ought certainly to count on no less a proof of confidence from his own countrymen in Montreal. The questions to be decided are the same, but deepened and intensified by the recent unjustifiable invasion of Provincial rights by the Federal Government. Sir John Macdonald and his supporters will leave no art untried to secure the return of their candidate. A result so unfortunate would be hailed and heralded as a condemnation of Mr. Mercer and the Dominion Opposition. It is therefore the duty of every man who would preserve Provincial autonomy and confine the centralizing tyranny of Ottawa within constitutional bounds to turn out and work his best till the last vote is cast.

Mr. Poirier, the candidate, unanimously chosen as the Liberal standard bearer, is a young man of great ability and one of the best speakers in the Province. His selection is a direct challenge to Mr. Chapleau, who last session wreaked his vengeance on him by securing his dismissal from the translators' office, House of Commons. Mr. Poirier's offence was that he had too freely criticized the Secretary of State, especially in connection with affairs in the Northwest.

Mr. Poirier will now have an opportunity of meeting Mr. Chapleau on an equal footing, and of returning the compliments that gentleman paid him in a place where he had no right of reply.

We hope the Liberals will get their organization completed at once, as there is only about a week to do everything. Polling takes place on Wednesday, the 26th inst.

The Tories have not yet named a candidate, but whoever will take the field as a supporter of Macdonaldism deserves to be beaten out of sight and it seems pretty certain that he will.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—NECK AND NECK.

Democratic newspapers in the States, which were lately quiet certain that Mr. Cleveland's re-election was a foregone conclusion, are showing signs of uneasiness and, in some instances, of fear that things are not so sure after all. The New York Telegram, impressed with the gravity of the situation and alarmed at the possibility of defeat, endeavors to awaken the Democrats from their dream of complacent security by telling them this is not a promising nor a wise time to go about waiving their hands in their pockets and their eyes on the skies while they complacently whisper:—"This isn't going to be much of a whizzer." The reading the political barometer, it warns the Democrats that everything up to date indicates that it isn't only a slower, but a regular full grown storm, and it will take a Democratic cyclone to meet it and beat it. And the sooner the Democrats arrange the political conditions for the proper sort of an atmospheric disturbance the better.

Oregon, Vermont and Maine have been heard from, states which never went Democratic in a presidential year and which no one expected would break the record, but it was shown that in Oregon the drift was Republican; that in Vermont the majority rolled up was quite abreast of the old-time figures; and Maine declares that her brigades are solid and frantic efforts to break her lines have proved a dismal failure.

These are not pivotal States, the Telegram points out, for their places in the electoral college were discounted long ago. But the elections just held in them indicate a degree of freedom which serves notice on the attacking columns that the Republicans are solidly formed all along the great front of battle, extending from Oregon to Maine. The defections and changes hoped for have not materialized; the discipline of the great army remains fully up to the regulations of political warfare.

The Republican forces are thus shown to be welded together by excellent tactics, well generalised and strong in numbers—not numerous, apathetic and undisciplined. Accepting this as a fair view of the situation, it would be folly to suppose there will be less solidarity among Republicans in doubtful States. There

may be differences here and there, but the tendency is towards healing them as the conflict intensifies.

In order to let the people understand the mathematics of the situation the Telegram gives the electoral figures. The Electoral College has 491 votes, making 201 necessary to a choice. Of this number the Republicans may reasonably be allowed 182, which includes California and several close North-western States. The solid Democratic column, over which no one will dispute, foots up 153. The doubtful States, so called, represent 66 votes, viz., New York, 36; New Jersey, 9; Indiana, 15; and Connecticut, 6. Nineteen votes added to the Republican column of 182 will elect, but it takes forty-eight additional votes for a Democratic victory. New York and New Jersey combined, which may safely be classed as Democratic, yield forty-five of this number, three short of victory. The balance must come from either Connecticut or Indiana. One of those States will be enough. Should Harrison carry his own State (15) his party would be within four votes of the promised land, and Connecticut could more than supply them.

Having its estimate on these figures, the Telegram declares the race to be "neck and neck," with the casting vote in Connecticut, thus making the result extremely problematical.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD ON RETALIATION.

At the opening of the Agricultural Exhibition at Kingston recently, Sir John Macdonald made a passing allusion to retaliation:—"Canadian," he said, "are to be excluded for no act of theirs. Well, if they will not allow us to trade with them, we can trade with ourselves. We are not afraid or dismayed at any threatened attempt to hamper our commerce or cripple our resources. The effect will be the same, as was shown after the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty of 1854. It showed that we could rely upon our own resources. While we should like to continue to trade with our neighbors in the freest manner, we can afford to do without it, and can afford to wait with calm self-respect the outcome of the matter."

While the bancombe and hypocrisy of this deliverance are manifest, it will be admitted that it is about the wisest attitude Sir John could assume at the present moment. Of course Canadians are to be excluded for no act of theirs, but are they not excluded because of the action of their Government? Was it not because of the irritation and indignation roused in the United States against Canada by the conduct of the Canadian Tories that the Reciprocity treaty was abrogated in 1854? Undoubtedly! The effect, Sir John says, will be the same now as then.

Let those who remember the effects of abrogation and the culmination thereof in the commercial disasters of 1857, say if they are delighted at the prospect presented by the Premier. The loss and suffering was enormous and widespread. Of course an intelligent, industrious people made the best of a bad case, but how much more prosperous this country would have been had Reciprocity continued and the Tories of Canada refrained from that open sympathy with the South which excited the just wrath of the American people! The spirit which encouraged and abetted the St. Albans raiders is the same that to-day imposes the contemptible tax on peach baskets. Nothing is too wicked or too mean for it to suggest or perpetrate.

If the United States to-day talk of non-intercourse with Canada it is because of the unflinching conduct of our Tory government and party. Sir John talks of "calm self-respect." In reality he is delighted that he has again succeeded in raising another cause of estrangement between Canadians and Americans. Retaliation is the very thing he most desires, and the Americans are very short-sighted to play into his hands. They can kill Macdonaldite Toryism as dead as Cheops by adopting a directly contrary course and, if they are wise they will do so.

ENGLAND AND THE DOMINION.

A correspondent of the St. John Globe reviews the conduct of Great Britain towards the colonies of North America in a very candid manner. The loyalty of the colonists down to a very recent date was ever self-sacrificing, as he justly observes while the statesmen of the Empire never took them or their interests in a consideration when entering into trade arrangements with foreign countries, neither were their trade and commercial interests taken into consideration at the time of the drawing up of the Navigation Laws of the Empire. At that time both their trade and commerce were sacrificed for the benefit of the British ship owner, merchant and manufacturer. When the British government repealed the Navigation Laws which prohibited foreign vessels from entering our ports to compete with its own in carrying our lumber to the British markets, it was done for her own and not our interests. When the British Parliament took off the duty on Baltic timber and allowed it to enter her ports duty free, to the great injury of our lumber trade, we were not taken into consideration, as the English government was simply legislating for and in the interests of the inhabitants of the British Isles.

When the British government made the Ashburton Treaty with the government of the United States and handed to the State of Maine a large portion of this Province, it sacrificed both our rights and our interests for the advantage of the British people. At the time England was engaged in making the Washington Treaty with the United States, she sacrificed our rights and interests by refusing us permission to present our bill to the American government for the damage done us at the time of the Fenian raid. In every instance in which British statesmen have been called upon to protect colonial rights and interests, they have been sacrificed for those of the mother country, and this policy will be

pursued towards us as long as we remain appendages to the British Crown.

The leading statesmen of England during the last sixty years have again and again advocated not only in their places in parliament but through the columns of the public press, the separation of these colonies from the mother country. Among those statesmen who entertained and gave expression to these views while living were Earl Russell, Lord Ellenborough, Brougham, Gray, Monck, Ashburton and St. Vincent. Among the prominent public men of England in the present day who entertain and give expression to the same views are Lords Dufferin and Derby, and Messrs. Bright, Gladstone, Foster, Lowe, and Chamberlain. In addition to this, the London Times and other journals throughout England have plainly and bluntly informed us that in place of adding strength to the Empire, we are simply a source of weakness to it, and the sooner we sever the tie that connects us to it the better it will be for the United Kingdom, both politically and commercially. There is not the least doubt that English statesmen had this end in view when they encouraged and forced upon us the scheme of Confederation.

For these and other similar considerations, the writer quoted thinks that the question soon to be decided is Independence or Annexation.

VETO!

As might have been anticipated, there was a great gathering at St. James' Market Thursday night to hear the leaders of the Liberal-Nationalist party discuss the question of disallowance. We surrender all our available space to a verbatim report of Mr. Mercer's speech, in order that our readers may have a thorough knowledge of the ground on which he stands. It will be seen that he does not mince matters, but takes issue directly with the people in power at Ottawa. Certainly it is an extraordinary thing to see one party to a constitutional dispute exercising a veto on the acts of the other. Is Sir John Macdonald like the castaway sailor, able to sing:

"O, I'm the cook and the captain, too, And the mate of the Nancy brig, And the boatswain, and the midshipmate, And the crew of the captain's gig." We think not. We have, the Lord help us, a written constitution on which the great centralizer puts his own construction. "As you are probably aware," he said at Newmarket, "I am a constitutional lawyer, and I will teach the little tyrant that he cannot infringe on the Dominion." It was the boast of a man who had infinite confidence in himself. But how did his boasting pan out? The "Little Tyrant" yanked him to the foot of the throne and proved in four special cases in which he had exercised the veto that he was wrong.

Now let us consider the nature and source of the veto. In its origin it is the prerogative of the Crown. Queen Victoria can exercise the veto by refusing to put her signature to a bill passed by both houses of parliament. But dare she refuse. King George III. was the last monarch who tried that game, and it cost England half a continent. Is Sir Sparrow Thompson, who says he acted on the demand of Mr. Chapleau, greater, from a constitutional point of view, than the kings and queens of England?

As Mr. Blake pointed out and compelled the British Government to acknowledge when he insisted on the revision of the Governor-General's commission, Her Majesty cannot delegate to her subordinate a power which she does not herself possess.

Curious to state, there have been a number of acts passed by the Legislature of Quebec and vetoed by the Federal Government. In one of these instances was the veto published in the Quebec Official Gazette, which alone could give the Federal authority legal standing in the Province. The veto, therefore, in every case failed, and every act passed by the Provincial Legislature is binding in law in spite of the veto.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec cannot of his own motion publish anything in the Quebec Gazette. He can do nothing without the advice of his ministers, and until Mr. Mercer advises him to publish Sir Sparrow Thompson's ridiculous proclamation Sir John Macdonald's veto, or Mr. Chapleau's veto, or Bill Smith's veto, like the Queen's writ in the county of Ottawa of old, don't carry.

The Bleu party has been so indignant with the idea that they have a right divine to govern wrong in the Province of Quebec, and so accustomed to run to Sir John and force him to carry out their behests, that they can not conceive it possible for anyone to be legitimate because they have been baptized. But the fun of the thing is that in forcing Sir John to dismiss Letellier de St. Just, they led their own hands. They cannot keep within the constitution and dismiss a Lieutenant-Governor for refusing to do what they dismissed a Lieutenant-Governor for doing.

The whole thing from a legal and journalistic point of view is intensely amusing. And now what are they going to do about it?

LITERARY REVIEW.

A MEMOIR OF THE GOLDEN JUBILEE OF the very Rev. Edward Sorin, Superior-General of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, Notre Dame College, Indiana. This is a sermon by the most Rev. John Ireland, D.D., Archbishop of St. Paul, delivered at the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of Father Sorin, the venerable Superior-General of the Congregation of the Holy Cross. The preacher is one of the ablest on our Continent, and finds sufficient inspiration for his eloquent discourse in the memories connected with the life of the founder of the Notre Dame University, Indiana. Under his guidance and leadership the Congregation has grown with surprising rapidity and succeeded in widening and confirming its influence. JEANNE LA FLEUR, par H. Beaupré, deuxième édition, Montreal, des presses de la Patrie, 1888. The first edition of this work appeared in

1878, being published in the United States. Its object is one of prime importance to the French Canadian, the expatriation of their fellow-countrymen.

DISALLOWANCE!

Sir John's Veto Denounced Vociferously

BY AN IMMENSE MASS MEETING.

The Right of the Province to Appoint District Magistrates Undeniable—Hon. Mr. Mercier's Eloquent and Logical Address—The Province to Take a Firm Stand to Preserve its Autonomy Against Provincial Encroachment—An Enthusiastic Gathering.

original and civil jurisdiction—criminal jurisdiction as to certain specified offences, and civil jurisdiction over all demands not exceeding \$25, or in all actions for tithes or taxes or for penalties under the License Act.

the Minister of Justice for report, and that he, with all convenient speed, do report to those acts which he considers free from objection.

mentioned, and to the division courts of the district of Algoma, a certain extended jurisdiction, Ontario, taken to the constitutionality of this act, but the Minister of Justice, who was then the Hon. James Macdonald, said in his report:

union, and far from our present system, it was most disastrous to him. And while on this subject, he was glad to have the opportunity of saying, in the memory of Sir Geo. Cartier, that Canada had to-day a Federal Union it was due to him because he had persistently opposed the design of a present leader of the Conservative party.

THE COURT IN DISPUTE.

(Montreal Herald.)

The Gazette is somewhat blumpty and tries to be sarcastic over the disallowance of the District Magistrates' Act, and indicates by its language, as clearly as anything can, that it is more interested in what it regards as the discomfiture of Mr. Champagne than it is over the more serious matter of a conflict between the Dominion and Local Governments.

The mass meeting at St. James market Thursday night to protest against the vetoing by the Federal Government of the act for the appointment of two District Magistrates for this district, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in Montreal.

extends the jurisdiction for the district of Montreal to \$100, or one dollar more than for County of Gaspe, the Magdalen Islands, and a part of the Saguenay district.

The grounds of disallowance given by the Minister of Justice are two in number; want of authority to name such magistrates and want of power to sit and the mode of their removal from office.

It is very manifest to every impartial mind that the Magistrates' Act is not ultra vires, and that the reasons given by the Minister of Justice for disallowance are unfounded.

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The administration of justice in the province, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of Provincial Courts, both of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and including procedure in civil matters in those courts.

The arrival of the honorable Premier of Quebec was the signal for loud and continued cheering. Mr. L. O. David, M.P.P., was appointed chairman and on the platform were Hon. Messrs. Laurier, McShane, Langelier, Messrs. Chas. Langelier, M.P., Robidoux, M.P.P., Sauvalle, George Horne, G. W. Parent, C. Beausoleil, M.P., A. Carrier, Prefontaine, M.P., Doyon, M.P., and Gauthier, M.P., Rochelleau, M.P.P., Hon. G. Duhamel, M.P.P., Ordain, M.P.P., ex Mayor Beaudrand, Carroll Ryan, L. Frechette, poet laureate, and many other well known citizens.

When the bill was under discussion in the Legislative Assembly, the Opposition objected that we were too much in a hurry to name the magistrates, inasmuch as the Federal Government had decided to act and make the appointments so long demanded by the Bar.

It is well to remark, however, that, if the Minister of Justice could not on the 31st August find any trace of the Attorney-General's letter, he had had a copy of the bill before him from the 8th August, according to his own report.

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A PLEA FOR COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

Professor Richards makes a new plea for college athletics. He argues that two essentially new forces are at work in these days, destined to sap the physical strength out of young men, and thus emasculate character.

THE NATURE OF THE LAW IN QUESTION.

This act was passed at the last session and is entitled: "An act to amend the law relating to District Magistrates." It was sanctioned on the 12th July last and contains the following preamble:

2.—THE DOCTRINE OF DISALLOWANCE.

There can be no doubt that the veto is an absolute and arbitrary power. The sovereign authority may say, "Disallow, because it is my will to do so." This is the doctrine of absolute monarchy.

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HON. MR. LAURIER'S SPEECH.

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier was then loudly called for and upon rising was greeted with loud cheers, which lasted several minutes. In presence of an immense gathering, such as this, he said, there must necessarily be men who have in the past been loyal to the Conservative party and who have no doubt upon many occasions smothered the voice of their consciences in following the flag.

POWERFUL MAGNET.

Major W. R. King, the commandant at Willett's Point, New York, has made one of the largest and strongest magnets in the world. Last December Major King happened to see two large fifteen-inch Dahlgren guns lying unused, side by side on the dock.

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL DISEASE.

A writer in Chambers' Journal speaks of the facts as decidedly noteworthy, that the common opinion that excessive mental occupation tends to weaken the body is not only verified by facts, but that, on the contrary, one of the foremost of living physicians doubts whether alienation of mind is ever the result of overstrain.

THE OLD LAW.

By this law, the District Magistrates with original and civil jurisdiction—criminal jurisdiction as to certain specified offences, and civil jurisdiction over all demands not exceeding \$25, or in all actions for tithes or taxes or for penalties under the License Act.

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COULDN'T FORGET THE OLD LIFE.

"It is 18 years since I ran a locomotive," said an old engineer to the Gaspeper, "yet I never seen one without longing to get on board and grasp the throttle. In 1870 I was in a wreck on the Illinois Central, and came out, or rather was dragged out, with both legs and one arm broken. That accident brought me in \$10,000 in cash and a life policy on the road; that is to say, the Illinois Central is bound to give me a position should I apply for it, or pay me regular wages instead. Some time ago I was in the shops where a handsome locomotive was receiving her finishing touches. 'She's a beauty,' said I, 'and I'd like to run her.' 'You can take her if you wish,' said the superintendent. 'I tell you it was the greatest temptation in my life; but I conquered it. I've been a commercial traveller for eight years, and can make more money than engineering would bring; still, I never can forget the old life, its perils and pleasures.'"

GLADSTONE

On the Irish Situation.

A MAGNIFICENT ORATION.

Upwards of 2,000 Liberals, hailing from the Pottery towns, visited Haverdun Park on the occasion of the annual picnic promoted by the members of the Burslem Liberal Association.

Mr. Henry Leigh presented to Mr. Gladstone an address, expressing admiration for the services he had rendered to the cause of human freedom, lightened the financial burdens of the people, promoted equality in religion, lifted up the level of morality in politics, vindicated the claims of the poorer classes to self-government, achieved more than the promise of reconciliation between Ireland and England, and in every way aided the growth of the people.

Mr. Joseph Hollins then, on behalf of the working men of Burslem, presented the vase. Mr. Gladstone, in acknowledging the presentation, reminded the company that he has always felt a very great interest in the work of the Pottery district.

Mr. Gladstone, in acknowledging the presentation, reminded the company that he has always felt a very great interest in the work of the Pottery district. In his opinion Wedgwood was the greatest man who ever lived in any country.

After delivering the address, Mr. Gladstone and the company went to the factory, where the porcelain manufactory had been highly characteristic of this country.

THE ENGLISH TREATMENT OF IRELAND, and in order to find such parallel he had to travel all the way to St. Petersburg for a free country, from which I think there are not less than six million voters.

YOU PUT YOUR HEAD DOWN UPON HER NECK; and this not for one generation or two—for the question between Russia and Poland, mean the question of Russian oppression in Poland, is comparatively a modern one.

THE ONLY WEAPON OF POWER AND EFFECT by which the Irish people are able to set up a defence for their own dearest interests (cheers).

Well, gentlemen, but I will only refer you to the latest instance in this sad and painful, and I must say it is not too much to call it disgraceful, course (cheers), for the disgrace which England has put upon us, which I wish to bring home

to the minds of Englishmen: (cheers)—I feel, I hope, deeply in the interests of Ireland and for the happiness of England—I beg your pardon, for the interests of Ireland and for the happiness of Irishmen; but that which wounds me, that which stings me, that which I find insupportable, intolerable is to think of THE SHAME OF ENGLAND IN THE FACE OF THE WORLD.

for using the vast, the enormous, strength that is possessed by the English people upon Ireland (cheers). Well, gentlemen, what are the latest exhibitions of the feeling that I deplore, and that in my opinion is so dishonouring to a high-minded nation, which the English people undoubtedly are.

A COMMISSION OF JUDGES HAS BEEN APPOINTED

about which has been said, and much, perhaps, have to be said hereafter, but I will say nothing at the present moment about the commission itself, because there is going to be a proceeding before the public which we must hope will be judicial in its character; but I will say something on the conduct of the Government and the Parliament, for remember, gentlemen, when they are forced to make such a concession, the responsibility of the Government, which are primary in the first instance, come to be only secondary when their acts have been adopted by the majority that sits behind them.

Mr. Gladstone—And whom we believe to be disinterested (cheers), and whom, without departing from the law, we believe to be disinterested (cheers). The person manufactory had been highly characteristic of this country.

HOW THEY HAVE BEEN USING MR. PARNELL. Mr. Parnell is a man who lies at present under an accusation of the gravest character—namely, that of having been the author of certain letters, which letters, if they were written by him, disqualify him from receiving the respect of any honest man, and which, should it be found he is their author, will inevitably destroy all that is valuable to him in the world, namely, his political power and position.

THE PRISON BOARD. The Prison Board in Dublin are the Executive Government, if I am rightly informed. I do not believe it is so in England. I hope not, and I believe not, although I know the Tory Government took into their own hands in London very improperly years ago things which were formerly settled locally by independent parties.

THE CASE OF MR. MANDEVILLE. It is admitted that he was a man of remarkable vigor, health, and power of mind. He remained in prison for a certain time; I forget whether it was two months or more.

THEY OPPOSED THE INQUEST. And the inquest declared that (I don't know the exact words) they considered that the treatment in prison apparently constituted a matter in near connection with the death.

THE GOVERNMENT OF NAPLES AND KING BOMBA was, he did not put his political prisoners into the company of felons (cheers). I went through a prison where there were 400 felons and one political prisoner, and the political prisoner, who took me through this prison and enabled me to see the whole myself, I think lived in a cell by himself, and was never forced into the company of the felons (cheers).

THEY OPPOSED THE INQUEST. And the inquest declared that (I don't know the exact words) they considered that the treatment in prison apparently constituted a matter in near connection with the death.

Times the reporting of the proceedings; in this trial and the sale of the reports are likely to do more than reimburse; and even if they did not, the expense will be to the Times what is called a free-lance; while to the other party it will be a loss.

THEY WISELY INSTRUCTED A SUIT IN EDINBURGH, against the Times. In that suit Mr. Parnell is certain of equality. I have not a doubt that from the judges on the bench and from the jury that will give their verdict he will obtain perfect justice.

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Sleeplessness and fearful dreams are the earliest and surest signs of brain exhaustion. In healthy sleep brain force is being stored up to meet the next day's demands.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, MONTREAL, P.Q.

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whose name can hardly be mentioned without sympathy for his melancholy end, and the circumstances which brought it about; and other certain Mr. Mandeville. Now, some things are disputed about Dr. Ridley, and it is rather difficult to get to the bottom of the case.

THE PRISON BOARD. The Prison Board in Dublin are the Executive Government, if I am rightly informed. I do not believe it is so in England. I hope not, and I believe not, although I know the Tory Government took into their own hands in London very improperly years ago things which were formerly settled locally by independent parties.

THE CASE OF MR. MANDEVILLE. It is admitted that he was a man of remarkable vigor, health, and power of mind. He remained in prison for a certain time; I forget whether it was two months or more.

THEY OPPOSED THE INQUEST. And the inquest declared that (I don't know the exact words) they considered that the treatment in prison apparently constituted a matter in near connection with the death.

THE GOVERNMENT OF NAPLES AND KING BOMBA was, he did not put his political prisoners into the company of felons (cheers). I went through a prison where there were 400 felons and one political prisoner, and the political prisoner, who took me through this prison and enabled me to see the whole myself, I think lived in a cell by himself, and was never forced into the company of the felons (cheers).

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NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF Father Labelle. PRIZES - VALUE, \$50,000. A CHANCE FOR ALL! Prizes in Real Estate, Bed Room and Drawing Room Suits, Gold and Silver Watches.

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC. A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Intemperance, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

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\$85 SOLID GOLD WATCH FREE! For all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only cure for Nerve Affections, Only cure for Nerve Affections, Only cure for Nerve Affections.







ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Absolutely Pure.

PARNELL DEFENCE FUND.

The Subscriptions Beginning to Come In.

A large and representative meeting was held Sunday afternoon in St. Patrick's Hall, Mr. Fitzgibbon in the chair. The chairman in opening the meeting said notwithstanding that some of the collectors had only received the sheet on Saturday, a very handsome amount had already been subscribed.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in sending you the enclosed check for \$25 the subscription of Messrs. D. & J. McCarthy, of Sorel, P.Q., to the Parnell Defence Fund.

Yours sincerely, EDWARD MURPHY.

P. WRIGHT, Esq., Treasurer Parnell Defence Fund, Montreal.

13 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL, 10th Sept., 1888.

DEAR SIR,—Please find enclosed twenty dollars, my subscription to—I was going to say the "Parnell Defence Fund," but prefer to adopt the designation of United Ireland and call it the "Forgery Suppression Fund."

It was a cause of very great regret to me that I was not able to attend the public meeting held yesterday to inaugurate this fund.

I trust that the subscription to the fund in this city will exceed all previous subscriptions—generous though they have been—for Irish patriotic purposes.

Yours very sincerely, CHAS. J. DOHERTY.

P. WRIGHT, Esq., Treasurer Parnell Defence Fund, St. Mary street, city.

Both of these letters were greeted with loud applause. A vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to Mr. John Cleary for the handsome collection he handed in, and to those who had contributed towards it.

The following subscriptions to the above fund have been received:—

- List of names and amounts for the Parnell Defence Fund, including Hon Premier Mercier, L. Murphy, J. Collins, H. J. O'Hara, etc.

- List of names and amounts for the Parnell Defence Fund, including Luke Murphy, Denis Barry, Denis McCarthy, etc.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS, Sept. 18, 1888.

Outside of Bank of Montreal the market does not show any very material change or

last week's prices. The Bulls in Bank of Montreal have been "resting upon their oars,"

and the Bears have taken the advantage of hammering, which they have done with some effect, as will be seen by the following table:

Table with columns: STOCKS, Sellers, Buyers, Sellers, Buyers. Lists various stocks like Montreal, Ontario, Peoples, etc.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR—Under a fairly active enquiry a good business is reported at firm prices.

Sales of strong bakers have transpired at \$5.25 to \$5.35, some holders refusing to sell under \$5.50.

quity is reported with sales at \$5.05 to \$5.10, both on local and Newfoundland account.

Some holders now ask \$5.15 for well known brands. Western millers are now asking as high as \$5.25 for straight rollers delivered here.

Considerable St. Louis straight rollers have been taken for Newfoundland. Extra is wanted for local as well as Newfoundland account, sales of which are reported at \$4.85.

Superfine has a wide range, owing to old fancy being included, and we quote \$4.20 up to \$4.70. There is no English demand at present, prices here being too high to admit of shipments being made.

Patent winter, \$5.50 to \$5.60; patent spring, \$5.40 to \$5.65; straight roller, \$5.05 to \$5.10; extra, \$4.85 to \$4.90; superfine, \$4.20 to \$4.70; strong bakers' (Manitoba), \$5.25 to \$5.50; city strong bakers' (140 lb. sacks), \$5.25 to \$5.40; Ontario bags—Extra, \$2.40 to \$2.45.

OATMEAL, &c.—The market continues quiet, with prices very irregular and unsettled, sales of ordinary oatmeal having been made as low as \$2.30 per bag, whilst the same kind is quoted as high as \$2.70 and \$2.75.

Granulated is quoted 15c to 15c higher. Rolled oats, \$2.90 per bag.

BRAN, &c.—The market rules steady at \$16.50 to \$17.50, as to size of lot. Shorts are scarce, and held at \$21. Moulins ranges all the way from \$25 to \$28 per ton as to quality.

BARLEY—We have been shown samples of new Lower Canada, and consequently unfit for malting purposes. It is thought that a large portion of this year's crop will be unfit for the American market owing to its being stained. We quote sales of good malting barley at 65c.

OATS—New oats are arriving in a wretchedly bad plight, many samples being dark in color and moist. Sales of new are now reported at 41c to 42c per 32 lb., while bright old sweet smelling samples have brought 45c.

PEAS—The new crop of Lower Canada has commenced to arrive in a very poor and soft condition, in strange contrast with the crop of Ontario. Last sales of old peas were reported at 92c in store, and quotations range from 91c to 92c for lots.

CORN—No. 2 Chicago corn in bond is quiet and quoted at 60c to 61c.

WHEAT—The market here continues strong, owing to the fact that the principal offerings are hard wheat which, as we have stated, will command a premium over the new crop as they are wanted for mixing purposes. Latest sales of No. 1 northern were made at \$1.17 to \$1.20. No. 1 hard Manitoba, \$1.21 to \$1.23, and No. 1 hard, \$1.19 to \$1.20. The sale of a lot of white Michigan wheat was reported at \$1.04. We quote Canada wheat nominal as follows: Red and white winter, \$1.08 to \$1.09, but these figures would not be paid for export.

BUCKWHEAT—Advices from the country state that in some districts the buckwheat crop has been completely destroyed by the late frost.

SEEDS—New American red clover seed is quoted at \$4.90 to \$5 per bushel here. Timothy is quiet and purely nominal at \$3 per bushel.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—A moderate fair volume of business for the season is reported in mess pork at \$19 per bbl. for short cut clear. For a car load, however, that figure would be shaded. Western mess is quoted at \$17.25 to \$17.50, but there is little if any here. Lard is steady under fair enquiry, with sales at 11 1/2 to 11 3/4 per lb. in pails. Tallow is in good demand with the sale of a round lot reported at 5c. Chicago short cut clear, per bbl., \$19.00 to \$19.50; mess pork, Western, per bbl., \$17.50; hams, city cured, per lb., 12 1/2 to 14c; lard, Western, in pails, per lb., 11 1/2 to 11 3/4; bacon, per lb., 11 1/2 to 12 1/2; tallow, common, refined, per lb., 5 1/2.

Richard Clarke, 50; Clement Wilkinson, 50; George Masterton, 50; Joseph Downs, 50; John Owens, 50; Michael Leahy, 50.

The collector will report to the secretary, Mr. W. D. Burns, at St. Patrick's hall, every Sunday at 2.30 p.m., who will also send collecting sheets to the collectors and to the agents of the Post and True Witness about Wednesday.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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DAIRY PRODUCE. BUTTER.—The market continues quiet on the general run of stock, although a little better local enquiry has been experienced for late made creamery and dairy butter. A few sales of fresh late made fancy creamery have been made at 20c to 20 1/2c. We learn of contracts having been made for August and September make at 19c. In Eastern Townships the quality of receipts is said to be unsatisfactory, owing to the fact that farmers are now sending in their summer goods, which are of inferior, and consequently it is difficult to find a quick market for them. Montreal houses have been operating in Boston lately, having made a number of purchases of nice, fresh, sweet lard packed goods for export at prices ranging from 13c to 13 1/2c, which are said to give better satisfaction to shippers than our stale western butter, large quantities of which are held west of Toronto. We quote prices as follows: creamery, 19c to 20c; Eastern Townships 17c to 19c; Morrisburg 17c to 19c; Brockville 17c to 19c; Western 15c to 17c. For single tubs 1c to 2c more are obtained for selections.

CHEESE.—A dull dragging market continues to be the leading feature of the position in cheese, factorymen generally being still unwilling to meet the situation by accepting current bids from the other side. But when sales do take place they exhibit prices below market quotations. Sales of fine French goods are reported at 8c to 8 1/2c, but 8 1/2c is said to be the highest figure obtainable for finest Western cheese, August make. The Napane section was contracted some time ago at prices ranging from 8 1/2c to 9c July, 9c to 9 1/2c August and 10c September and October, but outside of this district very little if any contracting has been done. The situation at best is very unsatisfactory and full of weak spots. The cable has declined to 4 1/2c 6d. Prices are more or less nominal as follows: Finest colored, 8 1/2c; do white, 8 1/2c to 8 3/4c; fine, 8 to 8 1/2c; medium, 7 1/2c to 8c.

AMERICAN CHEESE MARKETS. September 11, 1888. Rets. Expts. September 10, 1887. 71,832 30,541 September 10, 1887. 55,899 31,668 September 8, 1888. 64,406 32,301

UTICA, Sept. 10.—It was far from being a lively market to-day. Prices were about the same as last week, and transactions were about 1,300 boxes less. For a time factorymen were supposed to hold back somewhat, under the impression that they had got to take less money, but when they found they could get the same they let their cheese go. They are satisfied that there is no money in it for buyers, and the mystery is why they continue to pay these prices. The supposition is that they are loaded up with stock, and prefer to take more rather than sell what they have on hand. So far as we could learn, however, Utica cheese was sold out pretty clean in New York last week, but with no margin of profit even on the best. Only two buyers paid the highest quotations. The following is the list of sales: 400 boxes at \$2.50; 5,619 at \$1c, 470 at \$1c, 1,683 at \$1c, 1,570 at \$1c, 2,835 at \$1c, 474 at \$1c, 1,535 on consignment, 14,636; ruling, 8 1/2c. Transactions one year ago, 13,238. Two years ago, 12,708 boxes. Ruling price, 10 1/2c and 9 1/2c respectively.

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DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. MOST PERFECT MADE.

The superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Canada.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

per box, poor fruit selling at \$2.25 per box. Oats fruit is quoted at \$5 to \$7.

BANANAS.—The sale of a car load of red and yellow bananas is reported at \$1 per bunch, and another car sold at 75c to \$1.50 as to quality.

COCONUTS.—The market is firmer and prices have advanced to \$8 and \$8.50 per 100. In New York prices have gone up to \$38 per 1,000. Agates—\$23 a short time ago, and in with their loads this week complained of rotten potatoes having appeared in a good many fields. Sales were reported at 60c to 65c per bag.

SWEET POTATOES.—The market is steady at \$5 to \$5.50 per bbl.

ONIONS.—Canadian reds are quoted at \$1.75 to \$2 per bbl. Spanish onions have taken quite a tumble, having sold at 75c to 90c per small crate.

GENERAL MARKETS. SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The market is very firm for refined sugar at 1/2 to 1/3 advance upon last week's prices, granulated being quoted at 7 1/2c at the refinery and at 6c to 7c for yellow. Barbadoes molasses remain firm at 37 1/2 to 39c.

CANNED FISH.—Lobsters remain firm at \$5.75 and mackerel at \$6 to \$6.10.

PICKLED FISH.—A good enquiry is noticed for dry codfish, with sales reported at \$4.90 to \$5 per quintal. Green cod \$5.25 per bbl. Cape B-reton herring are firm at \$5.90 to \$6, and Labrador are offered to arrive at \$5.50, but buyers say they can be bought for less money. R-Irish Columbia salmon \$12.50 to \$13 per bbl. for No. 1.

FERROUS.—Continue firm at 25c to 30c per bbl. for four and provisions to Lower Ports and Newfoundland.

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CARSLEY'S COLUMN

S. Carsley's are now showing a new assortment of fine Torchon Lace, also a complete stock of Valenciennes Lace, all widths, at very low prices.

Make your own Comforters, but before doing so inspect the stock of Novel Patterns in Turkey Cashmere Prints, at S. Carsley's, and you are sure to get suited.

Your attention is called to the large importation of Scotch, English and French Tweeds now on exhibition at S. Carsley's. A beautiful selection of newest patterns and colors, all at very reasonable prices.

- FANCY DRESS TRIMMINGS, FANCY DRESS TRIMMINGS, FANCY DRESS TRIMMINGS, FANCY DRESS TRIMMINGS, FANCY DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Just received a beautiful assortment of latest styles dress trimmings, at low prices. S. CARSLEY.

- "PATTERN" SILK GIMPS, "PATTERN" SILK GIMPS, "PATTERN" SILK GIMPS, "PATTERN" SILK GIMPS, "PATTERN" SILK GIMPS.

New designs in separable ornaments and pattern gimps, all of best value and low prices. S. CARSLEY.

- NEW BEADED TRIMMINGS, NEW BEADED TRIMMINGS, NEW BEADED TRIMMINGS, NEW BEADED TRIMMINGS, NEW BEADED TRIMMINGS.

Full range of Beaded Trimmings now in stock. S. CARSLEY.

- SEPARABLE BEADED GIMPS, SEPARABLE BEADED GIMPS, SEPARABLE BEADED GIMPS, SEPARABLE BEADED GIMPS, SEPARABLE BEADED GIMPS.

A full range of pattern and separable gimps to choose from, a large assortment just received. S. CARSLEY.

- NEW BLACK BEADED ORNAMENTS, NEW BLACK BEADED ORNAMENTS, NEW BLACK BEADED ORNAMENTS, NEW BLACK BEADED ORNAMENTS, NEW BLACK BEADED ORNAMENTS.

A large selection of black ornaments, just put in stock. S. CARSLEY.

- BEADED DRESS SETS, BEADED DRESS SETS, BEADED DRESS SETS, BEADED DRESS SETS, BEADED DRESS SETS.

A large selection of new beaded dress sets, the latest patterns and colors. S. CARSLEY.

- NOVELTIES IN DRESS SETS, NOVELTIES IN DRESS SETS, NOVELTIES IN DRESS SETS, NOVELTIES IN DRESS SETS, NOVELTIES IN DRESS SETS.

Put in stock this week, the latest Novelties in Beaded Dress Sets, in both Black and Fancy colors; the latest patterns in French and German makes. S. CARSLEY.

- TURKEY CASHMERE PRINTS, TURKEY CASHMERE PRINTS, TURKEY CASHMERE PRINTS, TURKEY CASHMERE PRINTS, TURKEY CASHMERE PRINTS.

For Comforters and Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns we show a large variety of novel patterns in Turkey Cashmere Prints. S. CARSLEY.

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